Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

choly failure, and she knew it to be such. Even her scientific achievements were but the masterly working out of ideas derived from her teachers. It is difficult to conceive how she could have been more cruel and unregardful of her parents and of her child. Her intense passionate desire was for two things which BALZAC strove for all his laborious years — to be famous, and to be loved. She attained both, as he did, to the uttermost. But her life ended, as it began, in wretchedness; while his was nobly satisfied. The man had cast out selfhood; the woman fastened the demon of self-will in her very vitals.

This melancholy book, by a woman of genius, about her own development, is a document of precious value in the new questions which arise to-day. There is nothing new in the solution, but the experiment was made on noble material, with many noble aspirations, and its utter failure is all the more signal for this reason. — *Overland Monthly, October, 1895.*

A NEW STAR IN *CARINA*.

From an examination of the Draper Memorial photographs, taken at the Arequipa Station of the observatory, Mrs. Fleming has discovered that a new star appeared in the constellation *Carina* in the spring of 1895. A photograph, B 13027, taken on April 14, 1895, with an exposure of sixty minutes, shows a peculiar spectrum, in which the hydrogen lines, $H\beta$, $H\gamma$, $H\delta$, $H\epsilon$, and $H\zeta$, are bright, and the last four of these are accompanied by dark lines of slightly shorter wave-length. A conspicuous dark line also appears about midway between $H\gamma$ and $H\delta$. A comparison of the spectrum of this star with that of *Nova Aurigæ* and *Nova Normæ* shows that all three closely resemble each other, and are apparently identical in their essential features. Another photograph, taken on June 15th, with an exposure of sixty minutes, shows a change in the spectrum of this object. The hydrogen lines, $H\beta$, $H\gamma$, and $H\delta$, are still bright, although the continuous spectrum is very faint. Another line, whose wave-length is about 4700, is here as bright as the hydrogen lines. On the photograph taken on April 14th it is barely visible.

An examination was next made of all the photographs of the region containing this star. On sixty-two plates, the first taken on May 17, 1889, and the last on March 5, 1895, no trace of the star is visible, although, on some of them, stars as faint as the 14th magnitude are clearly seen. The exposures of these plates varied from 10 to 242 minutes. On nine plates, the first taken on April 8th, and the last on July 1, 1895, the star appears, and its photographic brightness diminishes during that time from the 8th to the 11th magnitude. This star precedes A. G. C. 15260 (photometric magnitude 5.47) $0^{m}.5$, and is $1'.7$ north. Its approximate position for 1900 is, therefore, in R. A. $11^{h}\ 3^{m}.9$ Dec. $-61^{\circ}\ 24'$. Two stars of the 11th magnitude are near the *Nova*. One is nearly north, 110″ distant; the other is 80″ south preceding. EDWARD C. PICKERING.

October 30, 1895.

(Harvard College Observatory Circular No. 1.)

COMET *c* 1895 (PERRINE).

This comet was discovered on November 17th, at 5:30 A.M., in the constellation *Virgo*. Twilight was fast brightening, so that only pointings could be made, from which an approximate discovery position of $\alpha\ 13^{h}\ 44^{m}$, $\delta + 1^{\circ}\ 40'$ was announced.

The comet at discovery was a bright object, having a well-defined nucleus, which was estimated at 7th magnitude, and a tail probably 10′ long. Positions were obtained for the first three mornings after discovery, from which Professor CAMPBELL computed a parabolic orbit, the elements of which are as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
T &= \text{Dec. } 18.4063 \\
\omega &= 273^{\circ}\ 01' \\
\Omega &= 320\ \ 49 \\
i &= 141\ \ 25 \\
q &= 0.1914
\end{aligned}
$$

The residuals for the middle place being,

$$
\text{Observed} - \text{Comp.} \left\{ \begin{aligned} \cos \beta' . \Delta \lambda' &= \quad -0'.02 \\ \Delta \beta' &= \quad -0\ .04 \end{aligned} \right.
$$

From these preliminary elements an ephemeris was constructed, as follows:

November 20.5	α 13h	52m	14s	δ − 0°	7′.7
24.5	14	2	52	− 2	36 .3
28.5	14	16	27	− 5	43 .1
December 2.5	14	34	52	− 9	45 .7
10.5	15	45		− 22	
18.5	18	15		− 31	
26.5	19	10		− 23	

Gr. m. t.